

In the claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing kidney retention of a protein conjugate in a patient, comprising administering to said patient one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of D-lysine, poly-lysine having a molecular weight in the range 1-60 kD, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and carboxyl derivatives thereof, wherein said protein conjugate has a molecular weight that is not greater than about 60 kD

wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt and carboxyl derivative of poly-lysine has a molecular weight in the range 1-60 kD,

whereby said compound or compounds reduce kidney retention of said conjugates.

2. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein said protein conjugate is selected from the group consisting of peptide conjugates, polypeptide conjugates, glycoprotein conjugates, lipoprotein conjugates, antibody conjugates, and antibody fragment conjugates.

3. (Original) A method according to claim 1, wherein said protein conjugate is a radiolabeled conjugate.

4. (Original) A method according to claim 3, wherein the radiolabel in said radiolabeled conjugate is an imaging isotope.

5. (Original) A method according to claim 3, wherein the radiolabel in said radiolabeled conjugate is an therapeutic isotope.

6. (Original) A method according to claim 1, wherein said protein conjugate is selected from the group consisting of radiolabeled hapten conjugates and haptens conjugated to a cytotoxic agent.

7. (Original) A method according to claim 1, wherein said protein conjugate comprises a cytotoxic agent.

8. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein D-lysine is administered to said patient.

9. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein poly-D-lysine is administered to said patient.

10. (Canceled)

11. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein a mixture of at least two of said compounds is administered to said patient.

12. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said poly-lysine has a molecular weight of 15-30 kD.

13. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said compound is parenterally administered to said patient in a physiologically acceptable aqueous solution.

14. (Original) The method according to claim 13, wherein said physiologically acceptable aqueous solution is administered to said patient by continuous infusion.

15. (Original) The method according to claim 13, wherein said physiologically acceptable aqueous solution is administered to said patient by means of at least one injection of a bolus of said solution.

16. (Original) The method according to claim 15, wherein said physiologically acceptable aqueous solution is administered to said patient by means of at least one injection of a bolus of said solution followed by oral administration in a physiologically acceptable carrier

17. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said compound is orally administered to said patient in a physiologically acceptable carrier.

18. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing kidney retention of a protein conjugate in a patient undergoing treatment with a targeting protein conjugate comprising administering to said patient, one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of D-lysine, poly-lysine having a molecular weight in the range 1-60 kD, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and carboxyl derivatives thereof, wherein said protein conjugate has a molecular weight that is not greater than about 60 kD,

wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt and carboxyl derivative of poly-lysine has a molecular weight in the range 1-60 kD,

whereby said compound or compounds reduce kidney retention of said conjugates.

19. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 18, wherein said protein conjugate is selected from the group consisting of peptide conjugates, polypeptide conjugates, glycoprotein conjugates, lipoprotein conjugates, antibody conjugates, and antibody fragment conjugates.

20. (Original) A method according to claim 18, wherein said targeting protein conjugate comprises a ribonucleic acid binding protein.

21. (Original) A method according to claim 20, wherein said ribonucleic acid binding protein is a ribonuclease.

22. (Canceled).

23. (Original) A method according to claim 18, wherein said protein conjugate is a radiolabeled conjugate.

24. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 23, wherein the radiolabel in said radiolabeled conjugates is an imaging isotope.

25. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 23, wherein the radiolabel in said radiolabeled conjugates is a therapeutic isotope.

26. (Original) A method according to claim 18, wherein said protein conjugate is selected from the group consisting of radiolabeled hapten conjugates and haptens conjugated to a cytotoxic agent.

27. (Original) A method according to claim 18, wherein said protein conjugate comprises a cytotoxic agent.

28. (Original) The method according to claim 18, wherein D-lysine is administered to said patient.

29. (Original) The method according to claim 18, wherein poly-D-lysine is administered to said patient.

30. (Canceled).

31. (Original) The method according to claim 18, wherein a mixture of at least two of said compounds is administered to said patient.

32. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 18, wherein said poly-lysine has a molecular weight of 15-30 kD.

33. (Original) The method according to claim 18, wherein said compound is parenterally administered to said patient in a physiologically acceptable aqueous solution.

34. (Original) The method according to claim 33, wherein said physiologically acceptable aqueous solution is administered to said patient by continuous infusion.

35. (Original) The method according to claim 34, wherein said physiologically acceptable aqueous solution is administered to said patient by means of at least one injection of a bolus of said solution.

36. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 35, wherein said physiologically acceptable aqueous solution is administered to said patient by means of at least one injection of a bolus of said solution followed by oral administration in a physiologically acceptable carrier.

37. (Original) The method according to claim 18, wherein said compound is orally administered to said patient in a physiologically acceptable carrier.

38. (Currently Amended) In a cancer therapeutic or diagnostic method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a protein conjugate comprising a cytotoxic agent or an imaging isotope, wherein said protein conjugate has a molecular weight that is not greater than about 60 kD, the improvement comprising additionally administering to said patient one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of D-lysine, ~~polylysine~~ poly-lysine having a molecular weight in the range 1-60 kD, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and carboxyl derivatives thereof, to reduce kidney retention of said cytotoxic agent or imaging agent isotope.

39. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein poly-L-lysine is administered to said patient.

40. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 21, wherein said ribonuclease is an ONCONASE ONCONASE®.

41. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 18, wherein poly-L-lysine is administered to said patient.

42. (New) A method of increasing by at least 2- fold the pharmaceutically acceptable dosage of a protein conjugate for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes, said method comprising:

administering to a patient one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of D-lysine, poly-lysine having a molecular weight in the range 1-60 kD, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and carboxyl derivatives thereof, wherein said protein conjugate has a molecular weight that is not greater than about 60 kD,

wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt and carboxyl derivative of poly-lysine has a molecular weight in the range 1-60 kD,

wherein said 2-fold increase is relative to administration of said protein conjugate in the absence of administering said one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of D-lysine, poly-lysine having a molecular weight in the range 1-60 kD, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof or carboxyl derivatives thereof.

43. (New) The method of claim 42, which increases by 2-3 fold the pharmaceutically acceptable dosage of said protein conjugate.